

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A SOUND DECISION

The directors of the Charlotte-Town Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association are to be commended upon their decision, taken at Wednesday's annual meeting, to hold the annual Exhibition this year despite unfavorable financial conditions and the uncertainty attending upon the shortage of funds. It is not yet known what grant, if any, will be received by the Association from the Dominion Government. The grant from the Province has been continued but there is a reduction in the amount formerly granted by the City Council. In these circumstances it required courage to decide to carry on the Exhibition activities this year, and it is to be hoped that exhibitors and patrons will respond generously by co-operating with the Association to the fullest extent. As Mr. Boultier well said at the meeting, the Provincial Exhibition has become such a fixture that our people look forward to it and prepare for it as their annual holiday. The many requests received by the secretary for its continuance this year indicate that the decision of the directors to hold the Exhibition from August 22 to 26 will meet with strong popular approval. If this approval is expressed in a practical way, by large entry lists and large attendances, it will stimulate interest in agriculture and make for better business and freer circulation of money all around.

COST OF GOVERNMENT

The Senate was indebted on May 13 to Senator McRae for an exhaustive analysis of governmental costs in Canada, presented by means of charts with an accompanying explanatory statement. In presenting his schedules Senator McRae said they were not an attempt to solve our financial problems, but merely a compilation of data which he believed might be of assistance to others in endeavoring to grasp the seriousness of the financial situation so far as it affects our governments, federal, provincial and municipal. In the first chart presented, attention was called by Senator McRae to the great change in the sources of federal revenue that has occurred since the War. Business taxes, Excise and Income taxes which sprang up during the war years now account for approximately 45 per cent of current revenue, whereas Customs and Excise duties, which accounted for 80 per cent of 1912-13 receipts, are estimated to provide only about 39 per cent of 1932-33 receipts. Marked changes have occurred also in the case of expenditures. Greatly augmented debt charges, pensions and veterans' relief, assistance to the Canadian National Railways and many other forms of federal relief and assistance, nearly all of which enter into the category of uncontrollable expenditures, have rapidly expanded until they have become the most important factor in the cost of government. In the last twenty years, it was pointed out, Canada's position as to controllable expenditures has been practically reversed. When in 1912 we controlled 63 per cent of our federal expenditures, we can control only 37.7 per cent of the money we spend this year. The remaining 62.3 per cent goes to take care of fixed obligations. The schedules show that five important federal departments, namely, Railways and Canals, National Defense, Public Works, Interior, Indian Affairs and the Marine and Fisheries, altogether are spending \$3,300,000 less money this year than they spent twenty years ago. The Post Office department, after a reduction of 10 per cent this year, still accounts for 8.7 per cent of the total Government expenditure for 1931-32. It would not appear that much further reduction can be made in these six depart-

ments; yet in them two thirds of what is termed controllable expenditure is accounted for.

Summarizing the result of other schedules, Senator McRae found the per capita obligations to the Dominion to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Direct Dominion Government debt \$218.42, Canadian National Railways debt to public, 80 per cent guaranteed 123.38, Total per capita \$314.80.

By means of other charts it was shown that during the past decade federal bonded indebtedness decreased 23 per cent and federal per capita expenditures 34 per cent, while on the other hand provincial debt had increased 128 per cent and provincial expenditures 59 per cent. The figures for the same period for municipalities showed a 30 per cent increase in bonded indebtedness and a 21 per cent increase in per capita expenditures. From these figures it was noted that while reduction in bonded indebtedness and expenditures brought federal costs per capita down to an even keel in the last seven years, this reduction was more than offset by the gradual and continuous increases in both provincial and municipal expenditures, until our total per capita cost of government in 1930 exceeded that of any year since 1921.

SPRING FIRE MENACE

Prince Edward Island is fortunate, at this season of the year, in having no large wooded areas. Forest fires, in our sister Maritime Provinces and elsewhere, are reported to be raging with devastating effect, and the work of combating these fires entails enormous expense, not to speak of the loss necessarily sustained even with the most efficient fire fighting systems. While danger from such sources is comparatively slight in this Province, every care should be taken to prevent outbreaks, particularly in the vicinity of farm buildings and residences.

So far as fire protection for buildings is concerned, the Provincial Fire Marshal suggests, wherever possible, the shingling of roofs with fire-resistant material. If this practice were employed generally he believes it would eliminate about fifty per cent of the fire loss in this Province. It is impossible altogether to safeguard against fire hazard, but modern equipment and unceasing vigilance can do much to reduce this hazard to a minimum.

STRIKING CONTRAST

Contrasting the manner in which Canada and the United States are meeting their present crisis, the Financial Times of London, England, cites a leading British stock exchange firm of dealers as bringing out in striking manner the differences that exist between the two peoples, so near and yet so far apart.

"In Canada," says The Times in its quotation, "we see confidence and determination to face the position and to win through it. In the United States are widespread fear and mistrust, besides capricious frivolity, in Congress in approaching the problems of national finance." Canada, it is declared, has a banking system as strong as any in the world, while the United States suffers from a multitude of tinpot little banks—there were 27,000 banks in the United States before the crisis thinned their number.

"Canada has a population mostly British, with a strong Scottish leaven, and a sound admixture of steady, thrifty French blood. The original sober Puritan stock of the United States was long ago diluted and weakened by a stream of adventurers of less stable temperament. The Americans are now a nation subject to the wildest outbursts of optimistic enthusiasm, followed by the deepest and most persistent moods of depression and demoralization."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Canada has suffered far less from two years of world wide depression than its great neighbor. For the eleven months ended on January 31 Canadian exports fell off only 17 per cent, while United States exports declined 36 per cent. The production of electric power here has decreased three per cent, as against six per cent there. Construction contracts awarded in Canada during the 12 months concluding with February shrank 33 per cent in the Dominion and 76 per cent in the republic. Railway car loadings fell off eight per cent, as against 24 per cent. Manufacturing production was down 13 per cent in Canada and 26 per cent south of the international border. Canada's preferred showing is in large measure attributable to the timely protective legislative action taken by the Bennett Government as soon as it achieved office.

The lot of the agriculturist is not a happy one in these days of world depression, but it would have been much worse had the Conservative party not come into power in 1930. As for the future, every effort is being put forward to secure wider markets for all of Canada's agricultural and other primary products, not only through the instrumentality of the forthcoming Imperial Conference, but through Canada's trade agents in other countries.

Thirty years ago Tupper in this Dominion and Chamberlain in England were advocating mutual preferential trade. Nothing was accomplished but when the Empire Conference met in London in 1930 Mr. Bennett as Prime Minister, representing Canada, breathed new life into the great project. English statesmen did not give immediate approval of Mr. Bennett's proposals but the British electorate did and the home Government has shaped its tariff measures accordingly, giving numerous preferences to Empire products. Now the statesmen of the Empire are to meet in Ottawa within a few weeks to take up the whole question of promoting trade between the Motherland and the various Dominions and between the Dominions themselves. Truly the Ottawa Conference will be an epoch-making event, and one which cannot but have a great bearing on the future of the greatest Empire the world has ever known.

A forest publication says: The greatest possible contrast exists between China and Japan in their handling of the forest resources. China has left all initiative to the private individual, with the result that in vast regions there is hardly a stick of timber available. Furthermore, the removal of trees from the mountain slopes has caused disastrous floods and destruction of human life. Japan, on the other hand, has long since set her forest house in order, and has an up-to-date and effective scheme of forest management to make timber crops perpetual. Upon taking over Korea, Japan instituted reforestation to such purpose that already two million acres have been replanted with thriving tree life.

Nova Scotians paid more money in income taxes this year than last, a total of \$857,000 as compared with \$570,000, according to the returns of the Halifax office of the Income Tax Department. As the rate of taxation is higher for 1931 earnings than it was for 1930 earnings, the comparison does not indicate that incomes were larger, but an interesting feature of the returns is that about 90 per cent of those paying income tax paid their tax in full, or on or about April 30, the final day of reporting, instead of paying only a portion of the amount now and the balance in quarterly instalments, with interest, as the law permits them to do.

An Ohio widow is suing an insurance company for \$5,000 worth of accident insurance, and in her claim she describes what surely must be one of the oddest accidents ever recorded. Her husband was playing golf. Having driven off from the first tee, he started strolling down the fairway, swinging his club as any golfer might. Somehow the shaft of the club got entangled in his legs and tripped him. He fell, struck his head on the end of the club, and died a short time later.

During 1930, there were sold in Mexico City and its environs some 18,500,000 admissions to places of public amusement. Of these, almost 16,000,000 were tickets to the movies; and only 160,000 were tickets to bull fights.

There are sixty countries, territories and colonies and various Mediterranean islands whose cattle, sheep and swine are afflicted



By James W. Barton, M.D. "GOOD CHILDREN"

When I was a youngster in school, the principal often called my attention and that of the other youngsters to the great achievements of the boy who led the class in his school work. In truth he had real ability as his showing throughout his university course showed.

However none of us were really envious of the boy because he simply came to school, was very attentive during classes, and immediately went home to study, whereas most of the other boys played outdoors after school, hurried through their homework after the evening meal, and then out to play again until the time set by the parents as bedtime. What happened to this "brilliant" boy is just what happens to many others like him—boys who are "odd, quiet, stay off by themselves, never play with groups of other boys, always near when mother or teacher call, who take criticism much to heart and brood over it." His mind went back on him in such a way he was unable to continue his work of teaching, and had to do the simplest form of manual work which did not even pay for the food he ate.

Would this same principal if he were alive to-day advise us to follow in the footsteps of this modern boy? We would not.

Today he would get behind that boy, get him off to play with the other boys, not so much for his body's sake, but for the sake of his mind.

Our mental specialists tell us that most of their cases come from wrong training in childhood, and the above is just one example of the "wrong methods" of former days. To-day the important part in the mental hygiene of childhood is the planning of outlets for the natural energy of children. The present age is not trying to repress or keep down the energy or animal spirits of the youngster, but to cultivate it, and try to put it into wholesome lines of activity.

"A person lives as a grown-up in a world with other persons and his success or failure depends largely on his ability not only to get along with other people, but also to enjoy contacts with various groups of people. The boy or girl who has learned to do this on the playground will invariably put these principles into use in the business and social world. This thing is called team work—the ability of a person to submerge or forget himself for the good of the group."

Parents should expect and receive obedience from their children at all times, but at all times also parents should see that healthful outlets are provided for the natural energy of their youngsters.

Useless Questions

(Ottawa Journal)

Now somebody in Parliament is asking for a return giving the names and addresses of the 12,000 or more persons who have been placed on the land during the past 18 months. Parliament should protect itself and the public service from such futile and costly requests. A return giving these names will help nobody, but it will involve days of labor and a good deal of expense. Too much of the time of the Civil Service is taken up answering silly questions that are placed on the Order Paper of the House of Commons by a certain type of member.

"The progress of mankind is in the hands of youth."—Sir Oliver Lodge.

with rinderpest or with foot and mouth disease; many countries refuse entry to cattle and meat products from all of them. Dressed poultry from these countries may be admitted if the feet have been cut off above the spur or are removed and destroyed. The fight against these diseases has been continuous for many years, but no treatment for affected beasts has been found. The lands that are free from them can safeguard their flocks and herds only by rigid quarantines.

Millions of words have been written about the Lindbergh baby—millions more will be written—but words cannot give one additional touch of horror or pathos to the stark facts of the case. The indictment against those who worked this foul and despicable deed is complete. But there is another indictment to be formulated and launched—that against the American people themselves. Gangs and gangsters; rackets and racketeers; mobs and mobmen. . . . Is a nation of 130 millions utterly helpless against these wolves of society?

"Mankind is always subject to the old laws; prosperity is the child of peace and labour, and wars and revolutions generate poverty."—Guglielmo Ferrero.

"Nothing is so dangerous in the world of today as to force the world of to-morrow."—Havelock Ellis.

Truth About The Scot

(Montreal Gazette)

This title is given to an article recently reproduced from the London Daily Telegraph and written by Lord Strathpey, sixteenth Baronet of Nova Scotia, who was born and educated in New Zealand. A Scotsman may not question the fact that there is some truth about him in what the author has written, but he will realize at once that what is written is not the whole truth and will surely and emphatically deny that it is "nothing but the truth." The author's word picture presents Scotsmen as the least understood of any civilized race in the world and at once the most idealized and the most maligned of men. Few people beyond the Scots themselves, it is said, can appreciate Scotsmen in their true light, and "there is no worse judge of the Scot than his near neighbors, the English." Most Scots, it is further asserted, are whole-heartedly generous and are only thrifty inasmuch as they look ahead. They are "artisans rather than artists," and by nature, "tidy thinkers but not profound thinkers." Moreover, they are "too often given to throwing aside their tidiness of thinking to indulge in outbursts of quite irrational recklessness." Lord Strathpey hardly sustains this contention by a subsequent acknowledgment that the Scotsman's mind is the precise mind, the careful mind and the mind that probes fundamentals.

There will be universal agreement with the claim that in his thought and speech the Scot is the most intensely patriotic person in the world, but the claimant may find himself isolated and alone in his added opinion that in wider matters outside his own hereditary channels of thought the Scot is "a bigot, intolerant and of a selfish," and that on the question of patriotism, "he cannot see that a foreigner who lauds the Scots to the detriment of his own nation is violating the very principle of patriotism which he himself so staunchly upholds." The English will not subscribe to that view which is about as big a misrepresentation as the Daily Telegraph essayist's aforesaid declaration to the effect that the Scots' worst judges are the English. As a matter of fact, there is no more genuine admirer of the Scotsman and his characteristics than the average Englishman, particularly the Englishman abroad, who, in laughing at the old, old chestnuts of Scottish flag days, of purses and mothballs, is aware that most of them actually originated in the brain of Scotsmen themselves, in Aberdeen and elsewhere, where they are composed and paid for at so much per joke, and in that way are a tribute to Scotch cannyism and to the Scotsman's profound sense of humor and their readiness to turn the laugh against themselves.

Everybody—certainly everybody in Canada, where Scotsmen and the Scotch character are well known—will concur in the assertion that "there is not a civilized country in the world which has not benefited in some direction or other, from Scottish influence," that theirs is pioneer work and theirs the efficiency behind the world's machinery, and that Scotland's finest advertisement lies "not in the talk of her children, but in their prowess and achievement in every country and on every ocean of the globe." Lord Strathpey, however, will again fall from grace by characterizing Scotsmen as "conceited," unless he confuses "conceit" with "pride," for it is the privilege of all who do good work to feel pride in their performances. Conceit implies overvaluation of self, and since he that overvalues himself will undervalue others, and he that undervalues others will oppress them, the author of the essay under review can scarcely have intended to describe Scotsmen as conceited in this sense, else he would not have said further on that "I have yet to meet the Scot who kicked a lame dog or refused to lend a helping hand in another's misfortune."

One characteristic, perhaps the most notable characteristic, which distinguishes the Scotsman is overlooked by the writer of "The Truth About The Scot." It is that almost invariably it is by his own efforts initiative and resoluteness that he attains the degree of educated enlightenment which enables him to reach the path where so often he excels others. The Scotsman has great capacity to do things for himself, and to do them well.

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FROM "IN MEMORIAM"

How many a father have I seen, A sober man, among his boys, Whose youth was full of foolish noise, Who wears his manhood hale and green:

And dare we to this fancy give, That had the wild oat not been sown, The soil, left barren, scarce had grown The grain by which a man may live?

O, if we held the doctrine sound For life outliving heats of youth, Yet who would preach it as a truth To those that eddy round and round?

Hold thou the good; define it well: For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procure to the Lords of Hell.

—Lord Tennyson.

Ferrets And Foxes

(From a London Correspondent) War has been declared on one of the Canadian fox-farmer's worst enemies. Ferrets, immune to distemper, have recently been dispatched from England to Canada to start work on a vaccine which will, it is hoped, prevent distemper in foxes. Distemper is estimated to have caused a loss of \$12,500,000 to the Eastern Canadian fox industry in 1930. If the methods of conferring immunity against distemper, which have been worked out for dogs by the British Medical Research Council's workers with funds from the Field Distemper Council (to which Canadians contributed) can be applied to foxes, the whole of this loss may be saved.

Major G. W. Dunkin, veterinarian at the Council's farm laboratories and joint discoverer of the vaccine, with Dr. P. Laidlaw, F.R.S., believes that this is perfectly possible. Ferrets and foxes are both susceptible to dog distemper. Ferrets can be rendered immune by his methods and tame foxes have been experimentally immunized. Major Dunkin attended a conference of fox breeders in Toronto a little while back to discuss the opening of research laboratories which will work out the application of this treatment to foxes.

The story behind the discovery of the treatment for dogs—which has hardly had a single authenticated failure—was told me yesterday at Mill Hill, (the name of the laboratories by Major Dunkin. The first discovery, made soon after the work stated in 1923, was that distemper was caused by a virus—a member of that family of incredibly minute, invisible organisms which are responsible for human diseases such as measles, smallpox and infantile paralysis. Then it was found that ferrets suffered from distemper and could be used for experiments, and a vaccine for ferret distemper was made from the ground-up tissues of animals suffering from distemper.

The ferret vaccine gave disappointing results with dogs. It was clear that dog must be used for dog. The spleen of infected dogs, in which the virus had been killed, was used. This worked perfectly, and a vaccine was obtained. Recently a further advance has been made. Dr. Laidlaw and Major Dunkin have discovered a "serum," which has several advantages over a vaccine. For one thing, it can be used as a treatment as well as a preventive. Injections will help a sick dog to recover.

The most elaborate precautions are taken to keep the experimental dogs free from every possible source of infection. If they become infected, the work would be ruined. They are isolated in canine fortresses as rigidly as lepers. Their kennels are located in the middle of a field and a high, thick wall all round prevents the entry of so much as a fieldmouse. No one is allowed to go near them except two kennel-maids, who live under strict discipline. Every time one of them goes out, she has to submit to an elaborate sterilization process on her return. This includes a disinfected bath and a complete change of clothing. Her working clothes are never allowed to leave the compound. These two kennel-maids must be the most germ-free girls in England.

Every bit of food given to the dogs is sterilized or boiled. The dogs themselves are pictures of health and good spirits, and suffer no pain or discomfort. Thousands of dogs all over Great Britain have

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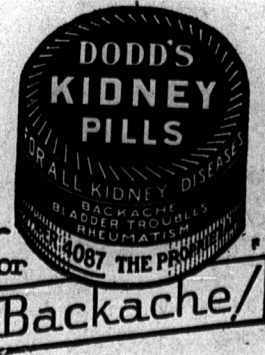
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may take place, which if not discovered, may work permanent injury to the most precious sense you possess.

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